

A small form of *Anodontoides* occurs in a creek, six miles east of Green Bay, which somewhat resembles *birgei*, but this form has the beak sculpture of *ferussacianus* and *buchanensis* and is referable to the latter race.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this interesting species to Dr. Edward A. Birge, President of the University of Wisconsin and Director of the State Geological and Natural History Survey.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW LYMNÆA FROM YELLOWSTONE PARK.

BY FRANK COLLINS BAKER.*

LYMNÆA CAPERATA WARTHINI, new variety.

Shell differing from typical *caperata* in being smaller, more globose with a very short, wide spire; aperture rounder, the inner lip narrower and less reflexed over the narrow umbilical chink; whorls 4-5; sculpture of coarse spiral lines as in the type; color dark chestnut.

Length, 7.0; width, 5.0; aperture length, 4.0; width, 2.3 mm. Topotype.

Length, 6.5; width, 4.0; aperture length, 3.5; $\frac{7}{8}$ width, 2.0 mm. Paratype.

Length, 5.8; width, 4.8; aperture length, 3.5; $\frac{1}{2}$ width, 2.0 mm. Paratype.

This little Lymnaeid differs markedly from the typical form, which is also found in Yellowstone Park (Swan Lake, collected by Berry), in its more globose form, short spire and narrower umbilical region. It was collected by Dr. A. S. Warthin from rocks wet with spray at the foot of the Upper Falls, Canyon of the Yellowstone, in September, 1922. The specimens were submitted to the writer by Mr. S. S. Berry, of Redlands, California, who has been an untiring student in extending our knowledge of the distribution of western mollusks. It is named

* Contribution from the Museum of Natural History, Museum of Illinois, No. 29.

in honor of Dr. Alfred S. Warthin, of the University of Michigan, who collected the specimens. Paratypes are in the collection of S. S. Berry (No. 5547) and of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. Types and Paratypes in the Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois.

INHABITANTS OF A NATURAL AQUARIUM.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

Red River having become choked by vast accumulations of drift-logs in the vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, carried its waters to the Gulf through many side channels, which soon became possessed of high banks (as had the main river), and the lower lands between these channels acquired local names, some as "lakes," others as "bayous".

The drift however, having been cleaned out by the U. S. Government, and the side channels dammed at their heads, most of the lands constituting the Valley of the Red River are now in cultivation, even some of the former navigable lakes being cultivated.

When first explored by the writer, Bayou Pierre even at low water stage was a fairly large stream, and entitled to the name of "river".

The bed of this stream was swarming with millions of mussel shells, comprising nineteen species.

The creeks emptying into Bayou Pierre in this vicinity contained water of very different kind from that of Red River, the latter being heavily charged with gypsum, lime, and in low water stages even salt could be noticed as one of its flavoring materials. But the creek affluents of the river carry quite "soft" waters, and this difference, if not the cause, is at least correlated with a quite different mussel fauna. *Anondonta grandis* is the single species common to both creek and river.

When the head of Bayou Pierre was dammed across, there ensued of course a tremendous mortality in the naiad population, hundreds of acres of hitherto living waters becoming dry lands.